

elsewhere, having, with the exception of the parts above mentioned, become fully feathered; it differs, however, from the adult in wanting the clear luteous spaces on the outer side of the scapulars, and in having the exterior edge of the under wing-coverts variegated with blackish brown.

The ear-tufts, which are imperfect in the adult specimen, are newly grown in the younger bird, and exhibit two shades of rufous brown, the darker and lighter alternating.

The central rectrices exhibit one more light cross bar than exists in the tail of the adult.

XXXII.—*A List of the Birds of Cyprus.*

By LORD LILFORD.

DR. F. H. H. GUILLEMARD's two most interesting articles on Cyprus (*Ibis*, 1888, p. 94, and 1889, p. 206) have left me little to record; but as I think that a systematic list of the birds met with in the island by him, Mr. W. Pearse, and myself may be of some service to future collectors, I offer the following notes to the readers of 'The Ibis' in the hope that the list may be, as I am confident that it can be, very much augmented. With regard to the specimens collected by Mr. Pearse, I must mention that many of the names on the labels attached to the skins are in Greek characters, and often almost illegible, and as I never received any letter or explanatory notes from him during his unfortunate stay in Cyprus, the principal value of his specimens is the proof of the occurrence of their species in that locality. I shall specify the instances in which a species was obtained or met with by only one of us, by the initial G., P., or L., at the conclusion of the paragraph relating to it.

I must take this opportunity of recording my grateful acknowledgments to Mr. H. Seebohm, Mr. R. B. Sharpe, Dr. A. Günther, and Lieut.-Colonel Irby, for their assistance in identifications, and for certain observations upon these collections, and most of all to Dr. Guillemard for his trouble in collecting and for the beautiful condition of the specimens preserved by him.

In the following list I have been chiefly guided by my own predilections—I should perhaps say, prejudices—in the matter of nomenclature, and have not gone through the useless trouble of appending the names of authorities, my only object being to convey clearly to the mind of my readers the species of which I treat, and to avoid profitless discussion on precedence. But to assist reference to Dr. Guillemard's articles, I make use of the specific names adopted by him, without necessarily, thereby, implying my approval of them in all cases. I append an asterisk to the species of which we obtained specimens.

1. BLACK VULTURE. *Vultur monachus*.

Guillemard obtained a full-grown young bird of this species near Morphou in May, 1887; it was accompanied by an adult. I did not meet with this Vulture in Cyprus, and am inclined to consider it as uncommon there, very probably an occasional visitor from Asia Minor.

An immature specimen of this bird was sent to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, from Cyprus, by Captain A. Alexander, R.E., in the spring of 1880, and lived there for several years. I may perhaps be allowed to mention here that I have never met with this species in what I consider to be its fully adult plumage, except in the Sierra de Guadarrama, Old Castile. All the coloured figures with which I am acquainted represent more or less immature individuals. *. G.

2. GRIFFON VULTURE. *Gyps fulvus*.

We found this Vulture in considerable numbers on the sea-cliffs between Cape Zephgari and Cape Gato, where we have reason to believe that several pairs habitually breed, and I frequently recognized the Griffon sailing high in the air in the neighbourhood of the coast near Famagusta and Salamis. Guillemard found this species to be frequent in various districts of the island, and obtained young birds from the neighbourhood of Akanthu: he also brought home an egg of the Griffon, taken in the northern range of mountains. *.

Neophron percnopterus is recorded as occurring in Cyprus by Unger and Kotschy †, but was not met with by any of us.

3. IMPERIAL EAGLE. *Aquila heliaca*‡.

I did not identify this or, indeed, any other species of Eagle during my stay on the coasts of Cyprus; but I was offered a fresh, unblown Eagle's egg at Trikhomo in April, 1875, which, as I was then informed, had been taken in that neighbourhood a few days before I saw it, and was, I may confidently state, produced by an Eagle of this species. Guillemard found the head of an Imperial Eagle hanging up at a cottage door along with those of a Demoiselle Crane and a Buff-backed Egret, during his first expedition to Cyprus; this Eagle's head was submitted by me to Mr. John Henry Gurney, Sen., who identified it as above. Guillemard mentions having frequently seen Eagles in Cyprus at too great a distance for identification. "West Kent" (=Major Jones, late of the 50th Foot) states in the 'Field' of May 11th, 1889, that the White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) is sometimes met with in Cyprus. G.

4. BONELLI'S EAGLE. *Nisaetus fasciatus*.

Guillemard brought home a young female of this species killed by a native sportsman at some cliffs within a few miles of the old Phœnician copper-mines at Limni, on the bay of Chrysokkou, near the north-western extremity of Cyprus. The date on the label attached to this specimen is June 4, 1887, a very late period at which to find some of the nestling down still attached, as it is in this instance, to a Bonelli's Eagle. *. G.

5. SAKER. *Falco sacer*.

I received an adult male of this species from Pearse, labelled Beila, October 14, 1878. Neither Guillemard nor I even met with the Saker in Cyprus. *. P.

† 'Die Insel Cypern.' Wien, 1865.

‡ [There is an Eagle now living in the Zoological Society's Gardens, presented by Col. E. L. Fraser, June 17th, 1887, "from Cyprus." It has been hitherto labelled *Aquila nerioides*, but is probably *A. heliaca*.—P. L. S.]

6. PEREGRINE FALCON. *Falco peregrinus*.

Guillemard bought a female of this species in first year's plumage alive at Famagusta, in February 1888, and shortly afterwards obtained a very fine adult of the same sex. The only peregrinoid Falcon that I saw in Cyprus was near Salamis, on 1st of May, 1875; it passed within a few yards of me as I was riding, in pelting rain, and was, I feel sure, one of the small race, *F. punicus*. From experience in other parts of the Mediterranean, I consider it probable that this form breeds in Cyprus and that the typical *F. peregrinus* is a winter visitor to the island, as we know it to be to Egypt and Andalucia. *. G.

7. MERLIN. *Falco æsalon*.

I received a poor specimen in immature plumage from Pearse in 1879, but have unfortunately lost it, and cannot therefore give any details as to sex, date, or locality. A very perfect adult male specimen obtained by Guillemard is labelled, Famagusta, March 20, 1888. I saw one or two Merlins near that town in April 1875. *.

8. LA MARMORA'S FALCON. *Falco eleonoræ*.

I was much pleased to find several pairs of this species—my old Sardinian acquaintance—sailing about the cliffs near Cape Gato, in company with Griffon Vultures, on May 8th, 1875. Several passed within easy gunshot range, but I did not fire at them, as there could be no mistake as to their species, and if I had killed one it would have fallen into the sea some 100 feet below me, and been lost. Guillemard found these Falcons at this same spot in March 1887, and killed one of them, which he was unable to recover, but brought home a very fine dark specimen, shot in the Akrotiri district in 1886 by an officer of the 49th Foot. *.

9. RED-LEGGED FALCON. *Falco vespertinus*.

I only met with this species on one occasion, at dusk, on May 6th, 1875, when, as we returned to our boat after a long day's ramble about the flats of the promontory of Akrotiri (the 'Glowworm' lying in Limasol Roads), a considerable number of these beautiful little Falcons suddenly appeared

hovering in all directions over the sandy plain at a short distance to the south of the town of Limasol. I contented myself with bagging a fine adult male for identification. It is remarkable that neither Guillemard nor Pearse should have obtained or, so far as I know, met with this Falcon; but Herr Müller (J. f. O. 1879, p. 386) speaks of having received from Cyprus a series of twelve specimens of this species, together with sets of its eggs. *. L.

10. COMMON KESTREL. *Falco tinnunculus*.

Common in all parts of the island visited by me in April and May 1875, but much less numerous than the following species. We took five eggs of this species from a nest in the wall of the ruined monastery of St. George on the Akrotiri promontory, on May 8th. As a specimen of this bird collected by Pearse bears date November, I presume that it is more or less resident in Cyprus. *.

11. LESSER KESTREL. *Falco cenchris*.

Exceedingly abundant, breeding principally in the holes and crannies of old walls, notably in those of the aqueduct that spans the road to Limasol at a short distance from Larnaca. Guillemard brought home many eggs of this species, and seems to have met with it as early as February on his first visit to Cyprus. *.

12. MARSH HARRIER. *Circus æruginosus*.

Tolerably common in the marshy districts, but not discovered breeding in Cyprus by us. *.

13. PALLID HARRIER. *Circus swainsoni*.

I several times observed a grey Harrier hunting over the plains near Salamis, but was unable to shoot, and thereby to identify it, though I have very little doubt that it belonged to this species. Pearse sent home a specimen labelled "Larnaca, Nov. 2, 1878;" the sex of this bird is not indicated, but I take it to be a male in first year's plumage; a fine adult male obtained by Guillemard is labelled "Piskopi, March 25, 1887," with the remark "Stomach solely filled with the common lizard." *.

14. SPARROW HAWK. *Accipiter nisus*.

Neither Guillemard nor I met with this species, but I have

one adult male collected by Pearse in 1879 and sent home without any label. *. P.

This concludes my very meagre list of diurnal Raptores actually obtained or identified by us in Cyprus; but Unger and Kotschy record the Goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, and I feel little doubt that the only living specimen of the Long-legged Buzzard, *Buteo ferox*, ever seen by me was a bird that crossed our bows shortly after we made the land of Cyprus off Cape Blanco on our voyage from Crete, on April 14th, 1875. It is remarkable that I have no record of any species of Kite from Cyprus.

15. BARN OWL. *Strix flammea*.

I heard the well-known shriek of this bird both at Larnaca and Famagusta, and Guillemard mentions having seen two Barn Owls in captivity in the former town, that had been obtained there; but I agree in his opinion that the species is not abundant in Cyprus, and I have not a Cyprian specimen.

16. LONG-EARED OWL. *Asio otus*.

I have one skin of this bird, sent by Pearse, and labelled "♂. Lefka, 8.11.78." Neither Guillemard nor I met with the species in Cyprus. *. P.

17. SHORT-EARED OWL. *Asio brachyotus*.

I found this bird frequently in the open plains near Salamis and the Akrotiri district. Guillemard and Pearse also met with it, and I have several specimens. I was assured that this Owl breeds in Cyprus, but those shot by me and others of our party in April, 1875, showed no symptoms of being so engaged.

18. LITTLE OWL. *Athene noctua*.

Exceedingly common in all parts of the island, frequenting not only the inhabited towns, villages, and abundant ruins, but also the open scrub-grown country between the mountains and the sea. Mr. Seebohm remarks, in a letter, with regard to the specimens of this Owl collected by Pearse and myself in Cyprus: "a good series, all more or less interme-

diate between *Noctua noctua* and *Noctua glauc.*” I do not recognize any specific difference between these two races, but these Little Owls from Cyprus are more sandy-coloured than average Spanish specimens. With regard to the Greek myth concerning Owls, referred to by Guillemard in his first article, ‘Ibis,’ 1888, p. 108: I had previously heard the story at Corfu, and cannot help thinking that, for reasons which I will give when treating of the next species on my list, he has put the saddle on the wrong horse in attributing the legend to the present bird. I have every reason to believe that the Little Owl is resident in Cyprus. Guillemard obtained many eggs of this species. *.

19. SCOPS OWL. *Scops giu.*

Very common in summer, principally inhabiting the neighbourhood of towns and villages, showing an evident preference for olive-trees, willows, and fruit-trees. As Pearse obtained specimens of this bird in November and December, it would appear that it, in some instances at all events, winters in Cyprus. Guillemard records the capture of a Scops Owl whilst sitting on its eggs in a hole in the roof of a house at Akanthu; this is the only instance that has hitherto come to my knowledge of this species nesting elsewhere than in hollow trees. My reasons for assigning the Greek legend, to which I have above referred, to this species instead of to the Little Owl are, that the notes of the latter bird could hardly be twisted into any resemblance to the words “*τρῖς*,” “*τ’σ’ρα*”; the same may perhaps be said of the ordinary cry of the Scops Owl, which, however, is not badly represented by the “poo, pooep” attributed to the former species by Guillemard; be the fact as it may, the legend is referred by the Ionian Greeks to the present species. May not this myth have some connection with the utterance of Ophelia (‘Hamlet,’ Act. IV. sc. 5), “They say, the owl was a baker’s daughter”? I was always convinced that in this line Shakespeare was referring to some well-known story, and not merely putting crazy words into the mouth of his distraught heroine; but it was only recently,

and quite by chance, that I came across a satisfactory explanation of this "dark saying" in a most entertaining work entitled 'The English Gipsies and their Language,' by Charles Leland. This author, in his introductory chapter, at p. 16, states that "the Gipsy term for an owlet is the 'Maromengro's Chavi,' or 'Baker's daughter,'" and he goes on to say that the Gipsies are all familiar with the "monkish legend" from which that name has been bestowed; Leland goes on to quote this legend, which is too long for insertion here.

All the specimens of the Scops Owl obtained by us in Cyprus are very dark in plumage when compared with average specimens from Andalucia, the Ionian Islands, and Malta; this is more especially remarkable in the skins obtained in late autumn and winter. *.

20. RED-BACKED SHRIKE. *Lanius collurio*.

Guillemard and Pearse both obtained specimens of this Shrike, which was not met with by me in Cyprus; the former states that he only found it in the north of the island and on Mount Troodos. I suppose that this Shrike must be a bird of double passage in the island, as Guillemard did not find it breeding, and Pearse obtained it in November. *.

21. WOODCHAT SHRIKE. *Lanius rufus*.

The only specimen of this bird from Cyprus in my possession is a male, which was shot near Galinópolis, in the district of Karpas, by one of my companions on April 26th, 1875. We never met with the Woodchat elsewhere in the island, and as it was not obtained by either Guillemard or Pearse, I take it to be a somewhat uncommon vernal migrant. *. L.

22. MASKED SHRIKE. *Lanius nubicus*.

Guillemard appears to have found the Masked Shrike not uncommon in various parts of Cyprus in May, and brought home a good series, with several nests and eggs. I did not meet with this bird, and it is not amongst the skins sent from the island by Pearse. *. G.

23. SPOTTED FLYCATCHER. *Muscicapa grisola*.

Tolerably common in April and May, 1875; as Guillemard

obtained specimens as late as the 25th of the latter month, there can, I think, be no doubt that this species breeds in Cyprus. *.

24. PIED FLYCATCHER. *Muscicapa atricapilla*.

Not very abundant. Guillemard met with it near Famagusta late in May, and I noticed it near Trikhomo in April. *.

25. DIPPER. *Cinclus* sp. inc.

See Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 119.

26. GOLDEN ORIOLE. *Oriolus galbula*.

Only once seen by me in Cyprus, but very well known in the island. Guillemard records it as plentiful on the route from Troodos to Papho towards the end of April, 1888. I infer from his remarks that the Oriole is much more abundant in some years than in others. *.

27. PALESTINE BULBUL. *Pycnonotus xanthopygius*.

Guillemard assigns a bird of this genus seen by him at a very short distance, at Larnaca, in April 1887, to this species, and is probably correct in so doing. I could not meet with a Bulbul in Cyprus, or indeed obtain any information on this subject; but that proves nothing, as, with few exceptions, to the Cypriote a bird is a bird and nothing more. Apathy on almost all subjects is the distinguishing trait of the peasantry of Cyprus.

28. MISTLETOE THRUSH. *Turdus viscivorus*.

We did not obtain a specimen of this Thrush in Cyprus, nor can I find it recorded by Guillemard in his articles in 'The Ibis,' but I see it in my list with the initial G. appended to its name, so that he must have observed it in the island; and I regret that his absence from England prevents my obtaining any particulars.

29. SONG THRUSH. *Turdus musicus*.

I was, I suppose, too late for this bird in Cyprus, and did not see one at all; Guillemard found it in great numbers in the Akrotiri district in January 1888, and was assured by the lighthouse-keeper at Cape Gato that they arrive there-

abouts at the beginning of the year, and leave again in March. I have, however, a specimen collected by Pearse, which bears the date, November 11, 1878, and I imagine that the Song Thrush is, in Cyprus, as in most of the islands of the Mediterranean, a bird of double passage, a few pairs perhaps remaining to breed, in the northern range, if anywhere. I have no record of the Redwing, *Turdus iliacus*, from Cyprus. *.

30. FIELDFARE. *Turdus pilaris*.

Guillemard obtained two females of this species from a small flock feeding in a wheat-field between Cape Greco and Famagusta, on February 16, 1888, and Pearse sent home a Fieldfare, without a label, killed in the winter of 1878-79. *.

31. BLACKBIRD. *Turdus merula*.

Apparently common during the winter months. Not met with by me except in the Karpas district in April 1875. I have three specimens collected by Guillemard in January and March 1888, and one by Pearse in November 1878. *.

32. BLUE ROCK THRUSH. *Monticola cyanus*.

Curiously enough, in a country so eminently adapted to its habits, this bird appears to be uncommon in Cyprus. I find no record of it in my own journal, and Guillemard only brought home two specimens, one shot at St. Ilarion on May 11, 1888, and the other amongst the ruins of Kurias in March 1887. *. G.

33. REDBREAST. *Erithacus rubecula*.

I did not meet with the Redbreast in Cyprus. Specimens obtained by Pearse and Guillemard are dated November 1878 and January 1888, respectively; it is probably only a winter visitor. *.

34. NIGHTINGALE. *Philomela lusciniæ*.

I only once heard the song of the Nightingale in Cyprus, this was at the so-called baths of Aphrodite near Papho on May 12, 1875. Guillemard records his first hearing it on May 4, 1887, at Akanthu, and its abundance at Lefka later in the same month. Two specimens collected by him are

labelled "Palæokhorio," Troodos range, April 14 & 16, 1888. I was assured that this species breeds abundantly in the mountain glens; this statement is not improbable, but coming from the mouth of a Greek peasant, I must leave my readers to form their own judgment upon its accuracy. *.

35. WHITE-SPOTTED BLUETHROAT. *Cyanecula wolfi*.

Guillemard obtained a very fine adult male of this species at the freshwater lake near Famagusta on February 13, 1888, and saw others there. I have no other record of this bird from Cyprus. *. G.

36. REDSTART. *Ruticilla phænicurus*.

I noticed a few of this species in the Karpas district only, but did not obtain a specimen; Guillemard, however, shot a good male at Agio Theodoro in that district, on April 26, 1888, and I received a pair from Pearse with (to me) illegible dates and localities. *.

37. EHRENBERG'S REDSTART. *Ruticilla mesoleuca*.

A very beautiful adult male brought home by Guillemard is the only specimen that I possess from Cyprus. I cannot find any allusion to this bird in the 'Ibis' articles, but the label on this skin bears Cape Gata and the date March 11, 1887. *. G.

38. BLACK REDSTART. *Ruticilla titys*.

I imagine that this species is only to be met with in the low country during the winter months. Pearse sent home two females dated November 21, 1878, and two males obtained by Guillemard are respectively dated March 11, 1887, and January 4, 1888. I did not meet with the bird in April or May. *.

39. STONECHAT. *Saxicola rubicola*.

Not uncommon in the open country in the beginning of April, 1875. I cannot say whether this bird breeds in Cyprus, but it certainly passes the winter months in the island, as Guillemard and Pearse met with it in November, December, January, and March. *.

40. WHINCHAT. *Saxicola rubetra*.

Two specimens, both males, were obtained by Guillemard in April and May, 1887, at Akanthi and Larnaca respectively. *. G.

41. WHEATEAR. *Saxicola œnanthe*.

Common in all parts of the island suitable to its habits, in March and April, but I have no evidence of its breeding in Cyprus. *.

42. ISABELLINE CHAT. *Saxicola isabellina*.

Apparently very local, but not uncommon in March and April in the neighbourhood of Famagusta and the remains of Salamis. *.

43. RUSSET CHAT. *Saxicola stapazina*.

I only once recognized this Chat in Cyprus, and Guillemard only brought back one specimen, a fine adult male, shot at Agio Theodoro in the Karpas district, on March 23, 1888, so that I cannot think that it is ever very abundant in Cyprus. *.

44. ARABIAN CHAT. *Saxicola finschi*.

Guillemard met with this very handsome Chat near Cape Greco in February 1888, and apparently there only. It did not occur to me, and is not included in Pearse's collections. *. G.

45. EASTERN PIED CHAT. *Saxicola morio*.

This is the characteristic Chat of Cyprus; so far as my observation goes it mostly frequents the neighbourhood of towns, and is especially common near Larnaca. Guillemard obtained several nests with eggs, and brought home a specimen shot July 8, 1887, that can only have left the nest a few days previously. *.

46. HOODED CHAT. *Saxicola monacha*.

I observed two of these birds by the side of the road to Limasol about a mile to the westward of Larnaca on May 5, 1875, and sent my companion, Alberto Ruiz of Seville, at once in pursuit; he was fortunate enough to secure one of them, which proved to be an adult male. This was the only

occasion on which I saw this well-marked species, which was not met with by Guillemard or Pearse. *. L.

47. OLIVACEOUS WARBLER. *Hypolais elaica*.

Very abundant in almost all parts of the island. Guillemard seems to consider it the most common of the *Sylviidæ* of Cyprus, and I am inclined to agree with him; he obtained nests and eggs in abundance, and records April 21st as the earliest date upon which he met with the species. Two birds of the genus *Hypolais* obtained by me in Cyprus and marked by me as belonging to this species are so much larger than the average *H. elaica* that I for some time considered that I was mistaken, and that they were really *H. olivetorum*; but Mr. Seeböhm, to whom they were submitted for examination, confirmed my original determination, and remarks on a specimen obtained by Pearse in August 1878:—"the East-European form." *.

48. Great Reed Warbler. *Acrocephalus turdoides*?

I have placed the name of this species in italics and added a mark of interrogation, for the reason that Dr. Günther found the remains of a bird, that I can only attribute to this species, in the stomach of a Viper, *Vipera xanthina*, sent home in spirits by Pearse; these remains are virtually "mummified" and very fragmentary, and as none of us met with this bird, I only include it as doubtful.

49. REED WARBLER. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*.

Not very abundant; I obtained two specimens in the Karpas district towards the end of April, and Pearse met with it in October. *.

50. SEDGE WARBLER. *Acrocephalus phragmitis*.

The only specimens in my Cyprus collections are two obtained by Guillemard at the Vorokhlini Lake near Larnaca on May 20, 1887. *. G.

51. SAVI'S WARBLER. *Acrocephalus luscinioides*.

I shot the only specimen of this Warbler met with by us in Cyprus out of some green rushes at a spot that we used to designate as the Aqueduct Marsh, at a very short distance

from Larnaca, on April 21, 1875. I was beating the marsh for Crakes with a good retriever, when this bird rose at my feet, and I had the luck to secure it by a snap shot at a very short distance with no appreciable damage to its plumage. *. L.

52. CETTI'S WARBLER. *Sylvia cettii*.

I heard the well-known song of this bird once only in Cyprus, from a small tamarisk jungle near Limasol. I have two specimens from the island, one of which was obtained by Pearse at Chrysoroghiatisa on November 11, 1878, and the other by Guillemard at Lefka, May 23, 1887. *.

53. FANTAIL WARBLER. *Cisticola cursitans*.

Common in the wheat-lands bordering the marshes, but by no means so abundant as in Andalucia and Algeria. *.

54. WHITETHROAT. *Sylvia cinerea*.

I have three specimens of this bird from Cyprus, a female shot near Larnaca by one of our party on April 21, 1875, and two of the same sex obtained by Guillemard in the Karpas district on March 26, 1888. *.

55. LESSER WHITETHROAT. *Sylvia curruca*.

Common in the low country amongst gardens and shrubs in the neighbourhood of water in April. Two of Guillemard's specimens are dated respectively 21st and 29th March, 1888. *.

56. SUBALPINE WARBLER. *Sylvia subalpina*.

Guillemard records shooting one of this species near Agia Napa on March 7, 1888, but I cannot find the specimen, though I have no doubt as to its correct identification. *. G.

57. SPECTACLED WARBLER. *Sylvia conspicillata*.

With one exception, the specimens of this bird obtained by Guillemard are dated from 9th to 26th March, the exception bears the date of April 7. I noticed this species in Cyprus only near Trikhomo, and being in pursuit of Francolins, did not shoot at any of these little Warblers, which were pretty common in the scrubby plain at the foot of the hills. *.

58. RÜPPELL'S WARBLER. *Sylvia rueppelli*.

Guillemard obtained specimens of this bird near Piskopi in March 1887. I did not meet with it. *. G.

59. PALESTINE WARBLER. *Sylvia melanothorax*.

On first obtaining specimens of this little Warbler on the east coast of Cyprus, I was under the impression that I had at last found an undescribed bird of incontestable specific rank; but on the very day of my return to London from Cyprus the first number of Dresser's 'Birds of Europe' (then in course of publication) that I happened to take up destroyed my fond illusion, and showed me that Canon Tristram had anticipated me. I will only say that there is perhaps no brother of 'The Ibis' to whom I should be more willing to concede the honour due to a discovery in European ornithology than to this most energetic, original Member of the B. O. U.

I first met with this Warbler near Rhizokarpaso, in the so-called "horn" of Cyprus, on April 27, 1875; it was by no means rare there, and we afterwards found it to be more or less common in all parts of Cyprus that are covered with the scrubby vegetation that obtains in almost all the uncultivated districts near the sea. Pearse sent home many specimens, and Guillemard collected a good series in various parts of the island; one of his specimens is labelled Jerona, 1700 ft., so that this bird is by no means confined to the low-lying country in which I first met with it. In general habits it seemed to me that this Warbler united the characteristics of *Sylvia melanocephala* with some of those of *Melizophilus undatus*, now and then showing itself at the top of a bush, with a short clicking note, but generally hopping about in pursuit of insects in the dense lentiscus covert, and flitting with a jerky flight from bush to bush. In spite of long and patient watching I failed to discover a nest of this bird, and Guillemard was equally unsuccessful, the only eggs brought home by him from Cyprus that could possibly belong to this species are not identified, and, curiously enough, the nest that contains them is built in a spray of tamarisk which also contains a nest of *Hypolais elaina* or

some very closely allied species. The eggs in the first-mentioned nest may possibly be those of *Sylvia rueppelli*, but of course, being unidentified, are worthless. I notice that Guillemard mentions that he met with this species "from the sea-level up to 2000 feet or more in altitude," and in recording its occurrence near Lapethus, notes it as "anything but common on this northern side." I may mention that in passing through Turin on my journey homewards from Cyprus, I called upon Count T. Salvadori, who most kindly went through the Ornithological Museum with me, and showed me three unnamed specimens of this Warbler; if my memory serves me correctly, these birds were labelled as having been obtained in Syria and Asia Minor. I believe that this species is a permanent resident in Cyprus. *.

60. BLACK-HEADED WARBLER. *Sylvia melanocephala*.

By no means common, and apparently very local; I met with it in the Karpas district, and Guillemard obtained it near Cape Gato in March 1887. *.

61. ORPHEAN WARBLER. *Sylvia orphea*.

I obtained a fine male near Cape Zephgari on April 15, 1875, and have no other record of this species from Cyprus. *. L.

62. BLACKCAP. *Sylvia atricapilla*.

Exceedingly common in all suitable districts visited by me during my stay on the coast of Cyprus: Guillemard also found it in great abundance. *.

63. GARDEN WARBLER. *Sylvia hortensis*.

Although I cannot find a specimen of this bird in my Cyprus collections, I have a distinct recollection of seeing it and hearing its song near Papho in May, and Guillemard records having met with it on Troodos in June 1887. Before I visited Cyprus I had been assured that this species was taken in large numbers by the natives in the late summer, and pickled in sweet wine with bay-leaves for sale, under the name "Beccafico di Cipro;" but I could learn next to nothing on this subject during my stay, and if the practice

to which I have alluded is an existing fact, I am disposed to think that the Blackcap is the principal victim thereof.

64. WOOD WREN. *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.

Common in most parts of the island in April and May in gardens and fruit-orchards. *.

65. WILLOW WREN. *Phylloscopus trochilus*.

Common, but not nearly so abundant as the following species; several of Pearce's specimens were obtained in October. *.

66. CHIFFCHAFF. *Phylloscopus minor*.

Very abundant on the vernal migration, and, I have good reason to believe, breeds in Cyprus. *.

67. BONELLI'S WARBLER. *Phylloscopus bonellii*.

Not uncommon in April and May in gardens, and the lower slopes of the hills in the district of Karpas. *.

68. *Regulus*, sp. inc.

See Guillemard, *Ibis*, 1888, p. 107.

69. COMMON WREN. *Troglodytes parvulus*.

I did not meet with the Wren in Cyprus, but although I can find no mention of the bird in Guillemard's '*Ibis*' articles, he brought back a pair of skins, the male of which pair is labelled May 25, 1887, Kalapanagiotissa, and the female May 26, 1887, Kikko Monastery (4000 ft.). *. G.

70. TREE-CREEPER. *Certhia familiaris*.

Guillemard found this species in some abundance about the camp on Troodos both in 1887 and 1888; one of his specimens is labelled June 17, 1887, summit of Troodos (6500 ft.). The camp is, I believe, situated at some 500 feet below the summit of the range. *. G.

71. ROCK NUTHATCH. *Sitta syriaca*.

We did not meet with this species, or indeed with any *Sitta* in Cyprus, nor could Guillemard hear of the existence of the bird, or anything like it, in the most probable localities; but *S. syriaca* is recorded by Unger and Kotschy in '*Die Insel Cypern*,' and therefore I place it in this list.

72. GREAT TITMOUSE. *Parus major*.

By no means uncommon wherever vegetation attains to the dignity of trees; Guillemard brought home one specimen from Kikko Monastery (referred to above as 4000 ft. above the sea-level), and I have others from various parts of the island. *.

73. GUILLEMARD'S TITMOUSE. *Parus cypriotes*.

Cf. Guillemard, 'Ibis,' 1888, p. 119, pl. ii., and elsewhere. It is only fair to the memory of Pearse to state here that he obtained specimens, on Troodos, of this Titmouse which I looked upon merely as belonging to a dark race of *P. ater*. I am sorry to say that I cannot consider the figure of this bird, in our volume for 1888, as by any means a satisfactory characteristic representation; but few people can be more fully aware than I am of the difficulties attending the correct reproduction of coloured drawings of birds. Unger and Kotschy record *P. ater* from Cyprus, but there can be little doubt that *this* is the species to which they refer. *. G.

74. BLUE TITMOUSE. *Parus caeruleus*.

Cf. Guillemard, 'Ibis,' 1888, p. 100.

75. GREY-BACKED PIED WAGTAIL. *Motacilla alba*.

We found this Wagtail tolerably common near Larnaca and Famagusta about the end of April. It certainly winters in Cyprus. *.

76. GREY WAGTAIL. *Motacilla sulphurea*.

Obtained by Pearse in November 1878, and by Guillemard in January 1888, but not observed by me. *.

77. BLUE-HEADED WAGTAIL. *Motacilla flava*.

Common in all moist places in April and May. Guillemard obtained it near Famagusta on March 20, 1888. *.

78. BLACK-HEADED WAGTAIL. *Motacilla melanocephala*.

Common in May in the same localities as the last species, but not, from my own observation, nearly so abundant as on the coast of Epirus and in Corfu at the same season of the year. *.

79. TREE PIPIT. *Anthus trivialis*.

Not uncommon near Larnaca in the latter half of April, 1875. *.

80. MEADOW PIPIT. *Anthus pratensis*.

Not uncommon in the plains near the coast in April; obtained by Guillemard in January, February, and March, and by Pearse in November. *.

81. RED-THROATED PIPIT. *Anthus cervinus*.

Perhaps more frequent than the last species in similar localities, but never, in my experience, very far from the sea, in April and May. *.

82. TAWNY PIPIT. *Anthus campestris*.

I shot one of this species close to the walls of Larnaca on the afternoon of our arrival in the roadstead, April 16, 1875, but have no other record of this Pipit from Cyprus. *. L.

83. WATER PIPIT. *Anthus spipoletta*.

I shot a female of this species in the Aqueduct marsh near Larnaca, on April 21, 1875, in the nuptial plumage, and Guillemard brought home a male in winter dress obtained at the great Akrotiri salt lake on January 5, 1888. This is the only species of *Anthus* mentioned in Unger and Kotschy's list. I have called this bird *Water* Pipit in deference to established usage; but *Alpine* or *Mountain* Pipit would be a far more distinctive and appropriate name, as indicating the usual breeding-habits of the species. I may mention that the only Pipit seen by me upon the little island of Standia off the town of Candia or Palæocastro in Crete was of this species. *.

84. SKY LARK. *Alauda arvensis*.

Exceedingly abundant in the low country in April and May, 1875, and obtained by Guillemard in February and March 1887 and 1888. *.

85. WOOD LARK. *Alauda arborea*.

I heard and saw Wood Larks more than once in the Karpas district in April, Pearse obtained specimens in November, and

I have three from Guillemard, two of which were obtained at Piskopi on January 3, and the other at Troodos camp on April 18, 1888. *.

86. CRESTED LARK. *Alauda cristata*.

Very abundant in all parts of Cyprus visited by me, breeds in the plains and is probably resident. *.

87. SHORT-TOED LARK. *Calandrella brachydactyla*.

Not very abundant and apparently somewhat local, obtained by me on the plains of Salamis in April 1875; this was the only spot in which I met with this bird in Cyprus. *. L.

88. CALANDRA LARK. *Melanocorypha calandra*.

Very common in the open country, breeds and is, no doubt, a permanent resident in Cyprus. In riding across a dusty plain under a hot sun it is somewhat difficult to form an accurate estimate of the relative numbers of Larks of various species that are constantly rising, hovering and singing around; but I am inclined to consider the Calandra, numerically speaking, as ranking next to the Sky Lark in the dreary open wastes and fallow lands of Cyprus. *.

89. COMMON BUNTING. *Emberiza miliaria*.

Tediously common in the corn-lands in April and May; breeds. *.

90. ORTOLAN. *Emberiza hortulana*.

This species is recorded in Unger and Kotschy's list of Cyprus Birds, but was not met with by us.

91. CRETZSCHMAR'S BUNTING. *Emberiza cæsia*.

Exceedingly common both in the plains and mountains, breeding early in May. Guillemard seems to have met with this species in most parts of Cyprus (*cf.* 'Ibis,' 1888, pp. 109, 119, 124); and one of his specimens was obtained in March. The favourite haunts of this bird, in my Cyprus experience, are the shrub-grown slopes of the hills; but Guillemard calls it "ubiquitous," and met with it on the summit of Troodos. *.

92. BLACK-HEADED BUNTING. *Emberiza melanocephala*.

I found this fine Bunting in great abundance in the neigh-

hourhood of Trikhomo, and to the eastward of that village along the south coast of the Karpas district towards the end of April. Guillemard appears to have found it abundantly on the northern side of the northern range, and my experience coincides with his as to the great preponderance of the males over the females (*cf.* 'Ibis,' 1888, p. 115). Of course the brilliant colours of the males naturally first attract attention, but this excess in their numbers is a positive fact, not only in Cyprus, but on the coasts of Epirus, as I frequently proved in hunting for nests in the latter locality in 1857 and 1858. I believe that this bird is a summer visitor to Cyprus, where it breeds in considerable numbers. *.

93. REED BUNTING. *Emberiza schæniclus*.

I did not meet with this bird, but amongst the bird-skins collected by Guillemard is one female of this species labelled "Lake near Famagusta, February 13, 1888;" this is the only evidence in my possession of its existence in the island. *. G.

94. LARGE-BILLED REED BUNTING. *Emberiza pyrrhuloides*.

My only authority for giving this Bunting a place as a Cyprian bird is that its name occurs in a list (founded on a collection of skins and eggs sent to Schlüter of Halle, and supplemented by that of Unger and Kotschy) which was published by Herr August Müller, *Journ. f. Orn.* 1879, pp. 385–393 †. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. Seebohm for this information, as also for a written copy of the list to which I refer. For the sake of brevity, in future reference to any species added by Müller to the list given by Unger and Kotschy, I shall simply use his name and *op. supr. cit.*

95. CHAFFINCH. *Fringilla cælebs*.

I did not meet with the Chaffinch in Cyprus, and Guillemard (*cf.* 'Ibis,' 1888, p. 98) appears to have come across it but seldom in the low country, but brought home two males obtained on Troodos in May 1887 and April 1888 respectively, and a female from Piskopi, obtained in March of the former year. *. G.

† "Zur Ornithologie der Insel Cypem." Von Aug. Müller. *J. f. O.* 1879, p. 385.

96. HOUSE SPARROW. *Passer domesticus*.

Very abundant about the towns and villages, where it breeds in great numbers. *.

97. SPANISH SPARROW. *Passer salicicola*.

I find one very fine male in Guillemard's collection, dated Makkeria Monastery, March 12, 1888, and it is possible that I may have given away one or two other specimens of this bird, but I have no recollection of having received more than one from him, and suppose that it must be uncommon in Cyprus, as I did not meet with it in any of the many likely localities that I visited, and only received a few specimens from Pearse. I can find no mention of this species in Guillemard's 'Ibis' articles. *.

98. ROCK SPARROW. *Fringilla petronia* (sic).

Cf. Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.* Not met with by any of us.

99. HAWFINCH. *Coccothraustes vulgaris*.

One only seen alive in captivity at Papho by Guillemard, *cf.* 'Ibis,' 1889, p. 217.

100. GREENFINCH. *Fringilla chloris*.

My only authority for giving this species a place in this list is that I find it in a rough list compiled by Guillemard and myself, with the initial G. after the name of the bird.

101. GOLDFINCH. *Carduelis elegans*.

Exceedingly abundant and breeds. *.

102. SERINE FINCH. *Serinus hortulanus*.

Not uncommon in the south of the island, and obtained by Guillemard at the camp, on Troodos, in March and April. *.

103. LINNET. *Fringilla bella* (Guillemard), *Ibis*, 1888, p. 105.

I have given the systematic name as above for the sake of reference to Guillemard's 'Ibis' article. The bird is common in Cyprus, and one specimen, obtained by Guillemard on June 2nd, is certainly very brightly coloured on the breast; but although I have no specimens from other countries now at hand with which to compare it, I certainly have met with

Linnetts fully as brilliant as this one in Northern Spain in May 1867 and 1876. *.

104. CROSSBILL. *Loxia curvirostra*.

Cf. Guillemard, 'Ibis,' 1889, p. 217. A good series of old and young obtained on Troodos, April 20-23, 1888, inclusive. These birds are, as Guillemard says, dark in plumage, and have very stout bills. *. G.

105. STARLING. *Sturnus vulgaris*.

Cf. Guillemard, 'Ibis,' 1889, pp. 210, 211. I believe this, our Common Starling, to be a winter visitor to Cyprus, as is probably the following species also. *. G.

106. PURPLE-WINGED STARLING. *Sturnus purpurascens*.

Cf. Guillemard, 'Ibis,' 1889, pp. 210, 212.

Mr. H. Seebohm has kindly supplied me with the following note on specimens obtained in Cyprus by Pearce in October 1878:—"The form with a green crown and mantle to which Finsch gave the name of *S. polltaratzkii*:" *cf.* R. B. Sharpe, 'Ibis,' 1888, p. 439. The latter gentleman has written this name in pencil upon the labels of two specimens collected by Guillemard, and *S. purpurascens* on that of a third of the same collection. All that my limited knowledge permits me to say on this subject is, that these three specimens do not belong to our common British species. *.

107. ROSE-COLOURED STARLING. *Pastor roseus*.

Cf. Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.*

It is very remarkable that none of us met with this bird, which is very well known in Cyprus, and reported to follow the flights of locusts, occasionally in enormous flocks. I have been assured that the Rosy Pastor sometimes breeds in the island, but of this I have, so far, no tangible evidence.

108. RAVEN. *Corvus corax*.

The Raven is exceedingly common in Cyprus, my specimens vary considerably "*inter se*" in dimensions, are very stout-billed, and have all some umber-brown feathers in the wings, showing affinity to the races *C. umbrinus* and *C. tinitanus*. *.

109. GREY CROW. *Corvus cornix*.

Very common in the low country near the sea ; frequents the towns and villages, and breeds in low trees almost wherever they exist. My specimens have somewhat lighter-coloured mantles than average British birds of their species. We did not meet with *C. corone*. *

110. ROOK. *Corvus frugilegus*.

Cf. Guillemard, 'Ibis,' 1888, p. 99.

Pearse obtained a specimen of this bird in November, and I have every reason to believe that Guillemard is correct in considering it as a somewhat uncommon winter visitor to Cyprus. *.

111. JACKDAW. *Corvus monedula*.

Very abundant and breeding at Famagusta in April 1875 ; this was the only locality in which I noticed this species, but Guillemard met with it at Nikosia in plenty, and observed it in other parts of the island. I suppose that most of my Cyprian Jackdaws would come under the designation of *C. collaris*, but I am more than ever convinced that the grey collar is not even a constant climatic character. *.

112. MAGPIE. *Pica caudata*.

Very common and breeds. The Cyprian Magpie does not differ from the ordinary European type except that, in common with many of the South-European *Corvidæ*, a good deal of brown appears on the primaries and rectrices of some specimens. *.

113. JAY. *Garrulus glandarius*.

Cf. Guillemard, 'Ibis,' 1888, p. 120. Unger and Kotschy include *Garrulus glandarius* in their list of the Birds of Cyprus, *op. supra cit.*; but Mr. H. Seebohm, who has examined the two specimens obtained by Guillemard in 1887 and others brought home by him in 1888, has supplied me with the following observations :—"The Cyprian Jay is one of the local races of the Striped-headed Jay which ranges from Britain to Japan. It is scarcely distinguishable from the East-Russian variety *Garrulus severtzovi*, and, like that race,

is one of the intermediate forms between *G. brandti* and *G. glandarius*." Mr. Seebohm goes on to point out that the Cyprian Jay differs from *G. glandarius* in having little or no white on the forehead and crown; but for the present I prefer to let it stand under this designation. *.

114. SWALLOW. *Hirundo rustica*.

Exceedingly abundant. Guillemard records his first sight of a Swallow in Cyprus on February 24th, 1887, and on the 13th of that month in 1888. His remarks on the variety in the coloration of the Cyprian House Swallows, at p. 120, 'Ibis' 1888, are well borne out by the specimens obtained. *.

115. RED-RUMPED SWALLOW. *Hirundo rufula*.

Very common in certain localities and, as Guillemard states, seldom to be met with at any considerable distance from its breeding-haunts. I only met with this very beautiful and conspicuous Swallow at a certain spot amongst the hills not far from the south coast of the Horn of Cyprus and at Famagusta; but Guillemard found it in many other localities, notably at the ruins of Bellapais; he mentions having noticed a solitary individual of this bird on March 6th, 1887, between Pera-Khorio and Tochui. *.

116. MARTIN. *Chelidon urbica*.

I observed but few of this species, but Guillemard found it breeding in great numbers on the walls of the monastery of Kikko towards the end of May 1887, and states that a few of these birds remain in Cyprus throughout the winter: *cf.* Ibis, 1889, p. 211. *.

117. SAND MARTIN. *Cotile riparia*.

I do not find a specimen of this bird from Cyprus in my collections, but have a note of it as observed both by Guillemard and myself, and it is included in Unger and Kotschy's list. It was certainly not common in any part of Cyprus visited by me in April and May.

118. CRAG MARTIN. *Cotile rupestris*.

Only observed on one occasion by me, in small numbers in the Karpas district, but found breeding near Kantara in

March, and under the eaves of the Governor's House on Troodos in April 1888 by Guillemard, who obtained specimens. *. G.

119. SWIFT. *Cypselus apus*.

Exceedingly common, especially at Famagusta, in the latter half of April and in May. *.

120. PALLID SWIFT. *Cypselus pallidus*.

Guillemard obtained specimens of this race at Kikko monastery late in May 1887. I did not recognize it, and suppose that it is as strictly local in Cyprus as in Andalusia. *. G.

121. WHITE-BELLIED SWIFT. *Cypselus melba*.

I several times observed this species high in air near the sea, and Guillemard records having met with it in various parts of the island, and as probably breeding near the castle of Kantara about the end of March 1888: *cf.* Ibis, 1889, p. 215. *.

122. NIGHTJAR. *Caprimulgus europæus*.

We found a great number of Nightjars close to the sea near Ghalinopori in the Karpas district in the last week of April 1875; these birds had evidently just come in, and many of them declined to move till they were actually touched. We afterwards met with a few in other parts of Cyprus; but the natives whom we questioned declared that this bird, which is very well known to them by a name equivalent to *Caprimulgus*, not only does not breed in Cyprus, but does not lay eggs at all, and is inspired with a fruitless passion for the Cuckoo. *.

123. CUCKOO. *Cuculus canorus*.

Exceedingly common in all parts of the island visited by me. *.

124. GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOO. *Oxylophus glandarius*.

I was much surprised at not finding this bird in Cyprus, and cannot think that it can be abundant in the island at any time. Pearse sent one specimen, Guillemard obtained one near Famagusta on March 19, 1888, and I received from him

in January 1889 an unlabelled skin of this species sent home by Captain Young, H.M. Commissioner for Famagusta. Müller, *op. supra cit.*, says of this bird, "eggs from Magpies' nests," which is no doubt perfectly true; but I should think that if the bird is at all abundant in Cyprus, he would also have found its eggs in the nests of *Corvus cornix*. *.

125. HOOPOE. *Upupa epops*.

Common, but by no means abundant according to my observations: *cf.* Guillemard, *Ibis*, 1888, p. 104, and 1889, p. 217. *.

126. ROLLER. *Coracias garrula*.

Very frequent. Guillemard notes the first seen by him in 1888 on April 3rd. This beautiful bird breeds abundantly in Cyprus in soft banks of marl and sand. A Roller that was, as an American would say, "fooling around," made a fierce stoop at a slightly wounded Snipe in the Aqueduct marsh, near Larnaca, on May 5th, 1875, and, to use a term of Falconry, fairly "put him in." This is the only occasion during a long and pretty intimate acquaintance with this species that I ever witnessed an attack by it upon any bird; but experience has taught me utter disbelief as to the amiable disposition of any bird with even slight Corvine affinities. *

127. BEE-EATER. *Merops apiaster*.

Exceedingly common, arriving about the beginning of April, breeding and, as I am assured, leaving the island altogether before the middle of July. *.

128. KINGFISHER. *Alcedo ispida*.

Once only observed by me in Cyprus, in the inner Venetian harbour of Famagusta, in April 1875. Guillemard obtained one in the same neighbourhood in February, and another at Larnaca in April 1888. *.

129. PIED KINGFISHER. *Ceryle rudis*.

Cf. Guillemard, *Ibis*, 1888, pp. 102, 103.

130. SMYRNA KINGFISHER. *Halcyon smyrnensis*.

I did not meet with this bird, but my guide and interpreter, who had a very fair acquaintance with the birds of the island, told me of having seen, on his journey from

Limasol to Papho to rejoin the yacht, a bird of about the size of a Roller, but with a long red beak and blue wings, sitting on a bough within a few yards of the mule-track upon which he was travelling. He pulled up to shoot at it, upon which the bird flew up a gully out of sight, with a curious harsh scream, and in spite of a long search my informant could not get another glimpse of the bright-coloured unknown. I may mention that as this man was not a Greek I have no reason to doubt his story; he assured me that he had never seen any bird at all resembling the subject of this tale. *Cf.* Guillemard, *Ibis*, 1888, p. 102.

131. "PICUS sp.? *Kpaovγος*." Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.*

None of us met with any species of Woodpecker in Cyprus.

132. WRYNECK. *Iynx torquilla*.

I recognized the cry of this bird more than once near Limasol in May 1875; but the only specimen in my possession is a female obtained at Piskopi by Guillemard, March 24, 1887, and I am inclined to consider the Wryneck as a somewhat rare species in the island. *

133. RING DOVE. *Columba palumbus*.

I did not meet with the Wood Pigeon in Cyprus, but Guillemard obtained specimens near Limni in June 1887, and also records meeting with it in the neighbourhood of Anoyona, on the slopes of the Troodos range in January 1888: *cf.* *Ibis*, 1888, p. 123, and 1889, p. 209. It is also recorded by Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.* *. G.

134. STOCK DOVE. *Columba ænas*.

Cf. Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.* I believe that I saw a pair of these birds near Trikhomo, but it is possible, as they were at a considerable distance, that they may have been Wood Pigeons; they were certainly not Rock Doves.

135. ROCK DOVE. *Columba livia*.

In great abundance in the cliffs between Cape Zephgari and Cape Gatta, and often met with in the plains of Salamis and other parts of the island. *

136. TURTLE DOVE. *Columba turtur*.

More abundant in Cyprus in April and May than in any other part of the world that I have visited. Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 113. *.

137. COLLARED TURTLE DOVE. *Columba risoria*.

I noticed one or two of this species in the streets of Larnaca, and Guillemard in his rough list mentions a *Turtur*, without specific name, which no doubt refers to this race. This Dove swarms about the mosques and streets of the town of Rhodes. It is included in the bird-list of Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.*

138. PINTAILED SAND GROUSE. *Pterocles alchata*.

Cf. Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.* "Πάρδαλος." I heard many rumours of Sand Grouse as occurring in the central plains of Cyprus, but I did not meet with any species of this family. Guillemard, however, Ibis, 1888, p. 98, writes:—"a species of *Pterocles* is now common, and I learnt on good authority that it breeds in the island." The Mesorea is certainly well adapted to the habits of Sand Grouse, and it would be extremely interesting to British ornithologists to know if it has been visited this year by *Syrnhaptes paradoxus*; but although my friend Guillemard has succeeded in instilling a taste for our science in a certain official quarter of the island, I fear that we are not likely to obtain any positive evidence on this latter point.

In a letter signed E. H. T., which appeared in the 'Field' of April 27, 1889, a species of Sand Grouse is mentioned as being (apparently) common and well known in Cyprus. This letter is entitled "Odds and Ends of Sport in Cyprus," and the writer, by an obvious slip of the pen, mentions "Ptarmigan" as one of the game birds of the island. I presume that Francolin was the name that this anonymous sportsman intended to write.

139. CHUKAR PARTRIDGE. *Caccabis chukar*.

This Partridge (which, in my opinion, has been very properly separated from the so-called Greek Partridge, *Caccabis saxatilis*) is exceedingly common in almost all

parts of the island in spite of constant persecution by Greek natives at all times of the year. I was informed at Larnaca, in 1875, that the Turkish Governor of Cyprus had then recently issued a decree to prevent the practice of taking the eggs of this bird and the Francolin by the native Christians for their Easter fooleries, and I only trust that our authorities have kept up at least this edict of their predecessors. We found this species as common in the wheat-fields of the plains as amongst the scrub of the hill-sides. Guillemard records having heard of young Partridges as large as Quails in the third week of May 1887, and almost all the eggs found by me about the end of April 1875 were more or less hard-set. The nests of this species that we found were simply slight "scratchings," in which a few dry leaves and grass-stems had been pulled together under an evergreen bush; the greatest number of eggs found by my party in one nest was thirteen. With one or two exceptions all the Partridges that we met with in Cyprus were of the white-throated race of *C. chukar*, whilst, on the other hand, the few that I saw in Crete were more or less rufous-throated. *.

140. FRANCOLIN. *Francolinus vulgaris*.

My principal object in visiting Cyprus was to make the personal acquaintance of this beautiful game bird, and I am glad to say that this object was fully attained. I have been assured by several friends, some of whom had spent several years in the island, that this species had been so ruthlessly persecuted that I should probably have great difficulty in meeting with it; but on first setting foot ashore in Cyprus, on the eastern side of the Bay of Episkopi, my hopes were much revived by the report of one of my crew, who had gone ashore before us in search of water, and reported having flushed two "Black" Partridges on the rising ground a little to the north of Cape Zephgari. I did not, however, meet with or hear a Francolin in this district on that occasion. The shortness of my stay on the coasts of Cyprus does not authorize me to speak as to the relative

abundance or scarcity of this bird in various parts of the island, but we found a considerable number and heard many more along the coast from a few miles northwards of Salamis, nearly to the extremity of the Horn of Cyprus. I also met with it in the hills to the west of Trikhomo, where on April 24th, 1875, I had the luck to find a nest containing eleven eggs; but as my notes on this species have been published *in extenso* by Mr. Dresser in his 'Birds of Europe,' I will not recapitulate them here. Sir Garnet (now Viscount) Wolseley did me the honour, on leaving England to assume the High Commissionership of Cyprus in 1878, to consult me with regard to framing a Game Law; but I do not know if he thought well of, or acted upon, my recommendations. Be this as it may, I am pleased to learn from Guillemard that the Francolin still exists in some numbers in certain districts, though virtually extinct in many localities in which it was formerly abundant.

The drawing up and issuing of laws by a Governor and his Council are by no means difficult matters, nor need there be any serious obstacle in enforcing them; but as we have given the Cypriotes the very questionable benefit of representative government, it is more than probable that the Francolin and many other sweet and pleasant things of Cyprus are doomed to extinction. The Turk allowed "sleeping dogs to lie;" the Englishman, with let us hope the best intentions, entered Cyprus with a great flourish of trumpets and talk of emancipation, of which the only result, so far, appears to have been a temporary outbreak of Greek frothy scum and vapour, and a subsidence on all parts into complete apathy.

Unger and Kotschy give the Greek name of this bird as "Αττάγαναρ," which the Cyprians pronounce as "Aftochinari." *

141. COMMON QUAIL. *Coturnix vulgaris*.

We found a very great number of Quails near the coasts of Cyprus shortly after our arrival thereon, about the middle of April; a few dropped on our deck at night as the yacht

lay off Famagusta and Salamis, and every one assured us that the vernal "entry" of 1875 was about an average one; Guillemard, on the other hand (Ibis, 1889, p. 210), refers to the remarkable scarcity of this species during his two visits. *.

142. LAND RAIL. *Crex pratensis*.

My only authorities for the existence of this species in Cyprus are a pencil-note by Guillemard attached to its name in our rough list, consisting of three words—"heard March 6th;" the year is not given, but, from collateral evidence, I presume that it must have been 1888, in the neighbourhood of Famagusta, and I also find "*Gallinula crex*" in Unger and Kotschy's list (*op. supra cit.*).

143. SPOTTED CRAKE. *Crex porzana*.

We found the Spotted Crake in abundance in every likely spot that we hunted up with our dogs in April and early May 1875. I have no doubt that it breeds in Cyprus, but prudence forbade my wading in the few real marshes that we visited, and I could not persuade any of my companions to do so. *.

144. LITTLE CRAKE. *Crex pusilla*.

I did not meet with this Crake in Cyprus, but Guillemard obtained one near Larnaca in April 1887, and mentions having observed it at another locality in the same neighbourhood in February 1888. Cf. Ibis, 1887, p. 110, and 1888, p. 210. *. G.

145. BAILLON'S CRAKE. *Crex bailloni*.

I shot an adult female of this species in the Aqueduct marsh near Larnaca on April 19, 1875, but have no other record of its occurrence in Cyprus. *. L.

146. WATER RAIL. *Rallus aquaticus*.

Not uncommon in suitable localities, but, of course, more often to be heard than seen. I may here mention that I have a very distinct recollection of having read many years ago, I think in the 'Sporting Magazine,' an article on sport in Cyprus, in which the abundance of "Rails" is specially

alluded to. It must be thirty years since I read this article, and I have vainly searched for it during the last fifteen, in a *nearly* complete set of the old magazine to which I have referred. *.

147. WATER-HEN. *Gallinula chloropus*.

Common in all suitable localities. *.

148. COOT. *Fulica atra*.

I did not meet with this species in Cyprus, but was assured by many persons worthy of credit that it abounds on the fresh- and salt-water lakes of Cyprus during the winter. The Coot is not included in Unger and Kotschy's list, nor can I discover any mention of it in either of Guillemard's 'Ibis' articles, but I have a specimen collected by him labelled "Famagusta Lake, 15.3.88," and I received others from Pearse. *.

149. COMMON CRANE. *Grus cinerea*.

I have notes of seeing some long strings of Cranes passing to the northward over the Famagusta district in the third and fourth weeks of April; the species appeared to be well known and distinguished by the natives from the Demoiselle, though I can find no mention of it in Guillemard's 'Ibis' articles or in Unger and Kotschy's list.

150. DEMOISELLE CRANE. *Grus virgo*.

A flock of some thirty of this species frequented the wheat-lands at a short distance to the north-west of Larnaca on, and for several days after, April 17, 1875, but eluded all our attempts to get within shooting-range. Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, p. 216, and my own note on *Aquila heliaca*, supra, p. 307. *. G.

151. GREAT BUSTARD. *Otis tarda*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 98. From what I heard in Cyprus this bird appears to be a casual and somewhat uncommon winter visitor to the Mesorea.

152. LITTLE BUSTARD. *Otis tetraz*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 97, and Müller (*o. s. c.*). I saw a small flock of birds near Famagusta which I believe to have been Little Bustards, but they were at too great a

distance for possible identification. The species is well known in the island, and is reported as breeding in the corn-lands, and credited with destroying great numbers of locusts.

153. STONE CURLEW. *Ædicnemus crepitans*.

Common in all suitable localities, and, I believe, a permanent resident in Cyprus. *.

154. COLLARED PRATINCOLE. *Glareola torquata*.

Very abundant on the vernal migration about the beginning of May, skimming over the marshes and wheat-fields by day and moonlight. I have no doubt that this bird breeds in Cyprus. *.

155. RINGED PLOVER. *Ægialitis hiaticula*. *.

156. LITTLE RINGED PLOVER. *Ægialitis minor*. *.

157. KENTISH PLOVER. *Ægialitis cantiana*. *.

All more or less frequent. The Kentish Plover is, perhaps, the most abundant of the three, and breeds in Cyprus.

158. GREATER SAND PLOVER. *Ægialitis geoffroyi*.

The only specimen of this Plover in my Cyprian collections is a male beginning to assume the summer plumage, shot by Guillemard, near Cape Gatta, March 10, 1887. Cf. Ibis, 1888, p. 104. Guillemard informs me that this bird was one of a flock of six or seven, and that the day above mentioned was the only occasion of his meeting with this species in Cyprus. *. G.

159. SPUR-WINGED PLOVER. *Hoplopterus spinosus*.

Before visiting Cyprus I was assured that this was one of the most characteristic and abundant birds in the island, and that it was well known to the peasantry under the name of “*Ἰαυιτζάρι*”; but I did not find that this designation, as applied to a bird, was known to any one of the many natives from whom I sought for information. We obtained one specimen near Cape Gatta, out of the only two met with by my party in Cyprus, on May 8, 1875, and I can only find one reference to this bird by Guillemard (cf. Ibis, 1889, p. 214); but both he and Pearse obtained specimens. An officer of the “Black Watch” who was quartered at Kyrenia

during the winter of 1878-79 told me that he shot a Peewit near that place, and on emptying his game-pocket found that the bird stuck fast therein. He was exceedingly astonished to find that the detaining agency was a "thorn" attached to the wing-joint of the dead bird, but did not discover that his prize was anything more than a common Green Plover. *.

160. LAPWING. *Vanellus cristatus*.

I suppose that this species may be considered as a winter visitor to Cyprus, as I did not meet with it in April in most suitable localities. From Guillemard's notes (*cf.* Ibis, 1888, p. 98, and 1889, p. 211) it would appear that, although met with by him in flocks in February, it can hardly be called abundant in the island. It is not included in Unger and Kotschy's list, nor did Pearse send home any specimens. *. G.

161. GOLDEN PLOVER. *Charadrius pluvialis*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, p. 214. I can find no other record of the occurrence of this species in Cyprus. *. G.

162. OYSTER-CATCHER. *Hematopus ostralegus*.

Cf. Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.*

163. BLACK-WINGED STILT. *Himantopus melanopterus*.

Common in May about the freshwater marshes. *Cf.* Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 111, and 1889, p. 219. *.

164. WOODCOCK. *Scolopax rusticula*.

I was, of course, too late in the season in my visit to Cyprus to meet with this bird, which only visits the island in November and December, occasionally in very large numbers. I have heard a rumour of forty couples of Woodcocks having fallen to the guns of two English officers in the district of Akamas, not far from Cape Arnauti. I was informed that the hill-sides near Trikhomo are very favourite haunts in rainy winters, and that, as a general rule, the great autumnal flights are satisfied with their quarters on the north side of the Mesorea, though a fair sprinkling are often to be found to the south of that great plain. My interpreter assured me that two Englishmen, to whom he acted as guide some years before my visit, made a bag of nearly 100 head in the south-

west of Cyprus, of which Woodcocks formed about a fourth part, the remainder being composed of Partridges, Francolins, Quails, Snipes, and Hares, but, with the exception of the large bag of Woodcocks above mentioned, I have heard of no such good sport in Cyprus since the British annexation. *

165. GREAT SNIPE. *Scolopax major*.

We found several Great Snipes in the Aqueduct marsh near Larnaca, in the third week of April, and Guillemard brought home specimens, one of which was killed near Famagusta as late as May 24, 1888. *

166. COMMON SNIPE. *Scolopax gallinago*.

As to the abundance of this species, I must refer my readers to Guillemard's 'Ibis' articles, I may almost say *passim*. We always found a few Snipes in the Aqueduct marsh on our frequent visits thereto in April, and I have a note of finding some there on May 5th. Guillemard was assured that some Snipes remain in Cyprus throughout the summer; but as this was told to him by natives, he wisely declines to guarantee the truth of the statement, though I must confess that I see less reason for absolute disbelief in this case than in most of the utterances of modern Greeks, who seem to lie simply for the pleasure that the practice affords them. For abundance of this species in March, *cf.* Ibis, 1889, p. 214. *

167. JACK SNIPE. *Scolopax gallinula*.

I saw but few of this species in Cyprus, and I can only find it specially mentioned once by Guillemard (*cf.* Ibis, 1888, p. 110). Pearse sent home a few specimens, killed in the winter of 1878-79. Guillemard's specimen bears date "16.4.87." *

168. DUNLIN. *Tringa variabilis*.

In small numbers on the sandy shores near Famagusta and Limasol in April and May. *Cf.* Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, p. 219. *

169. LITTLE STINT. *Tringa minuta*.

Two specimens of this species are in my Cyprian collections:

one, from Pearse, is labelled "♀. Larnaca, October 1, 1878;" the other from Guillemard, "Famagusta Lake, May 21, 1888." Cf. Müller; *op. supra cit.* *.

170. CURLEW SANDPIPER. *Tringa subarquata.*

Cf. Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.*

171. SANDERLING. *Calidris arenaria.*

One specimen only in my collections from Cyprus, a male in complete winter plumage, obtained by Pearse, Larnaca, October 1, 1888. *. P.

172. RUFF. *Machetes pugnax.*

Not uncommon on the vernal migration. One of Guillemard's specimens is dated Feb. 27, 1888, and he mentions a Ruff as obtained on May 20th, "in full plumage" (*cf.* Ibis, 1889, p. 219). *.

173. COMMON SANDPIPER. *Totanus hypoleucos.*

Very common in April and May on almost all parts of the coasts of Cyprus visited by me. *.

174. GREEN SANDPIPER. *Totanus ochropus.*

Frequent, singly or in couples, wherever there was mud, in April and May. Guillemard obtained specimens in March on both of his visits to Cyprus. *.

175. WOOD SANDPIPER. *Totanus glareola.*

Common, especially near Limasol, in May. From the manners of a pair of this species observed in that neighbourhood, near a little pool fringed with tamarisk-bushes and high rushes, I am convinced that they had a nest there, but we sought for it in vain. *.

176. MARSH SANDPIPER. *Totanus stagnatilis.*

One specimen only in our Cyprian collections, received, without any particulars, through Guillemard from Captain Young, of Famagusta, in January 1889. I did not identify the Marsh Sandpiper, a species with which I am well acquainted, in Cyprus. Cf. Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.* *.

177. COMMON REDSHANK. *Totanus calidris*.

Exceedingly common, especially about the salt lakes near Larnaca, in April 1875.

178. SPOTTED REDSHANK. *Totanus fuscus*.

I shot the only specimen in my Cyprian collection in the oft-referred to Aqueduct marsh near Larnaca on April 21, 1875. This was the only occasion of my meeting with it in the island, and I have no other record of its occurrence therein. The bird is a female, and rose like a Snipe from thick rushes within easy shooting-distance. *. L.

179. GREENSHANK. *Totanus glottis*.

Not uncommon in the swampy plains westward of Salamis in April; I did not observe the Greenshank in flocks, but singly or in couples, probably in pairs. *.

180. BLACK-TAILED GODWIT. *Limosa melanura*.

I did not positively identify this bird in Cyprus, but feel little doubt as to having seen it near Famagusta, in which neighbourhood Guillemard obtained specimens in March 1888. *. G.

181. CURLEW. *Numenius arquata*.

Although none of us obtained this species in Cyprus, I saw it in great numbers about the Akrotiri salt lake in April 1875, as also subsequently in other localities. Cf. Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.*

182. WHIMBREL. *Numenius phaeopus*?

The only Whimbrel obtained by any of us in Cyprus was shot by Guillemard at Kuklia, and stolen by a cat (*cf.* Ibis, 1889, p. 213). I saw great numbers of what I took to be Slender-billed Curlews (*Numenius tenuirostris*) near Larnaca and Limasol, but never managed to approach them closely enough for absolute certainty of identification. I have appended a sign of interrogation after the Latin specific name *phaeopus* above, as I think it more than probable that Guillemard's bird may have been *N. tenuirostris*.

183. COMMON HERON. *Ardea cinerea*.

Occasionally observed, but not abundant. Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 110, and Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.*

184. PURPLE HERON. *Ardea purpurea*.

Very common in the marshes in April and May, and frequently met with in wheat-fields. *.

185. GREAT WHITE HERON. *Ardea alba*.

Cf. Unger and Kotschy, *op. supra cit.* We did not obtain this bird in Cyprus, but my Spanish companion, who is well acquainted with all the common marsh-frequenting birds of Andalusia, assured me that he saw three snowy-white Herons at the Akrotiri salt lake on April 15, 1875, of at least twice the size of *A. garzetta*, with which species he was very familiar on wing, and still more so "in the flesh."

186. LITTLE EGRET. *Ardea garzetta*.

I only find one reference to this species by Guillemard (*cf.* Ibis, 1888, p. 113), and it is not included in Unger and Kotschy's list, but I often met with it in the south of Cyprus, and have a note of one flying over the yacht just as we dropped anchor for the first time in Cyprian waters in the Bay of Epskopi on April 15, 1875. *.

187. BUFF-BACKED EGRET. *Ardea bubulcus*.

The most common *Ardea* of Cyprus in April and May. Soon after "making the land" of Cyprus on our voyage from Crete, on the morning of April 14th, we were boarded by three of this species, a Wheatear, two Hoopoes, and a Short-eared Owl, all evidently nearly tired out by their crossing from the African coast. On the previous day, before sighting land, we had passing visits from a Common Redstart, several small Warblers, Hoopoe (*Motacilla flava*), and a large Falcon, which, though it was too late to identify him positively, I believe to have been *Falco sacer*. *.

188. SQUACCO HERON. *Ardea comata*.

Tolerably frequent, but not so common in Cyprus in April as it is in the marshes of Epirus. *.

189. NIGHT HERON. *Nycticorax griseus*.

Not very abundant, but observed several times, and obtained by me near Limasol. *.

190. LITTLE BITTERN. *Botaurus minutus*.

Common at the latter end of April and beginning of May. I believe that this bird breeds in a certain locality near Limasol, as it no doubt does in other parts of Cyprus. *.

191. COMMON BITTERN. *Botaurus stellaris*.

Cf. Guillemard, *Ibis*, 1889, p. 219. No specimen was brought home, and this is the only record of the Bittern in Cyprus that I have as yet met with.

192. WHITE STORK. *Ciconia alba*.

I can find no record but my own of the occurrence of the Stork in Cyprus; indeed, on first making inquiries about birds on our arrival at Larnaca, I was assured that the absence of this species was the most remarkable ornithological fact known to those whom I questioned; but whether they ever alight on the soil of the island or not, I saw a large flock of Storks coming in to land from the southward near Ghalinopori, in the Horn of Cyprus, on the afternoon of April 26, 1875. It is only fair to my Larnaca informants to say that the peasantry ignored the common Greek and Turkish names of this generally well-known species.

193. GLOSSY IBIS. *Ibis falcinellus*.

Cf. Guillemard, *Ibis*, 1888, p. 111, and 1889, p. 215, also Müller, *op. supra cit.* I cannot state positively that I saw this bird in Cyprus. *. G.

194. SPOONBILL. *Platalea leucorodia*.

Cf. Müller, *op. supra cit.* I can find no other record of this species from Cyprus.

195. FLAMINGO. *Phænicopterus roseus*.

I received one very dilapidated skin of the Flamingo from Pearce, without label, but no doubt obtained near Larnaca during the winter of 1878-79. Many persons told me that the Flamingo visits the great salt lakes of Cyprus during the

winter, often in very large numbers, but neither Guillemard nor Unger seem to have met with it. *. P.

196. GREY-LAG GOOSE. *Anser ferus*.

Cf. Unger & Kotschy, *op. supra cit.* Guillemard (Ibis, 1889, p. 210) mentions seeing "a fine string of Geese" passing over the salt-lakes south of Larnaka on one occasion, but I have no example of any species of Goose from Cyprus.

197. MUTE SWAN. *Cygnus olor*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 111. The specimen there mentioned, and Guillemard's note at the page referred to, are my authority for the occurrence of this Swan in Cyprus. *. G.

198. RUDDY SHELD-DUCK. *Tadorna casarca*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, p. 214. I am positively assured, on fair authority, that this species breeds in the Papho district. I may here mention, to account for the brevity of my references to the Ducks, that, although Pearse spent the whole winter of 1878-79 in Cyprus, I did not receive a single specimen of the genera *Anas* and *Fuligula* from him, and, with one exception, to be mentioned below, did not myself identify any Ducks during my visit to the island. *. G.

199. COMMON SHELD-DUCK. *Tadorna cornuta*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, pp. 211, 213. *. G.

200. MALLARD. *Anas boschas*.

It is superfluous to note Guillemard's frequent mention of this species in his 'Ibis' articles. I picked up some moulted feathers of this Duck near Salamis about the end of April, but, though I often saw flights of Ducks, was never but once near enough to identify them; the exception was in the case of the following species. *. G.

201. MARBLED DUCK. *Anas angustirostris*.

I recognized a small flight of Ducks as belonging to this species on the shores of the Bay of Episkopi, April 15, 1875, and early in the following month my yacht-captain, in my presence, shot a female, which evidently had a nest, near Limasol. Guillemard obtained a nest and eggs of this Duck

at Famagusta Lake (*cf.* Ibis, 1889, p. 216). I have some reason to believe that this is the species referred to in Unger and Kotschy's original list, published in 'Die Insel Cypren,' as "*Anas? cypria*, Sibth. Παπερό ψάπο." *.

202. GADWALL. *Anas strepera*.

I can find no record of this Duck from Cyprus, except that its name occurs in Guillemard's handwriting in our joint rough list to which I have previously alluded.

203. SHOVELLER. *Anas clypeata*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, pp. 211, 212, 219. *. G.

204. PINTAIL. *Anas acuta*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, pp. 211, 212. *. G.

205. TEAL. *Anas crecca*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 108, and 1889, p. 211. *. G.

206. GARGANEY. *Anas circia*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, p. 215. *. G.

207. WIGEON. *Mareca penelope*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, pp. 208, 211. *. G.

208. POCHARD. *Fuligula ferina*.

I can find no mention of this species by Guillemard, but there is a female amongst the birds collected by him for me in Cyprus, which is labelled in his handwriting "Famagusta, 16/3/88." *. G.

209. TUFTED DUCK. *Fuligula cristata*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, p. 213. *. G.

210. WHITE-EYED DUCK. *Fuligula nyroca*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, p. 213. *. G.

211. SCOTER. *Oedemia nigra*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, p. 215.

212. CORMORANT. *Phalacrocorax carbo*.

Cf. "*Carbo cormoranus*," Unger & Kotschy, *op. supra cit.*, and possibly "Cormorants," Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 102. No specimen of this species was obtained by us, and I can

state, without any hesitation, that the few birds of this family observed by me on the coasts of Cyprus were of the following species.

213. SHAG. *Phalacrocorax graculus*.

Observed occasionally off the south coast in pairs or singly in April or May 1875. I received an immature light-breasted specimen of this species, without label, in January 1889, through Guillemard, from Captain Young of Famagusta. *.

214. DALMATIAN PELICAN. *Pelecanus crispus*.

Cf. Tristram, apud Dresser, 'Birds of Europe,' vol. vi. p. 200. Guillemard, in our rough list, writes after *Pelecanus*, "both species."

215. ROSEATE PELICAN. *Pelecanus onocrotalus*.

I include this species solely on the authority of Guillemard, as quoted immediately above. I am inclined to think that this species is at least as common as *P. crispus* in Cyprus, for the peasants assured us that the "Ass-headed Swans" which visit the salt-lakes in the winter were as white as the snow on Troodos.

216. COMMON TERN. *Sterna fluviatilis*.

Not uncommon on the coast near Famagusta and Salamis in April and May. *.

217. LITTLE TERN. *Sterna minuta*.

I may repeat the above sentence with regard to this species. *.

+ 218. CASPIAN TERN. *Sterna caspia*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 113. I clearly distinguished two of these Terns near Limasol early in May 1875, and feel but little doubt about having seen the species on the coasts of Cyprus on other occasions.

219. WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN. *Hydrochelidon leucoptera*.

Very abundant, apparently arriving about the middle of May. I first saw this species near Ktima on the 12th of that

month, and Guillemard (Ibis, 1889, p. 219) records it as abundant on the lake of Famagusta on the 20th. *.

220. BLACK TERN. *Hydrochelidon nigra*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1889, p. 219. I did not distinguish this bird in Cyprus. *. G.

221. PEEWIT GULL. *Larus ridibundus*.

Cf. Unger & Kotschy and Müller, *opp. supra cit.* I can find no other record of this species in Cyprus. I cannot consent to call this species “black-headed,” as I could never detect any black about the heads of the great number that I have watched and examined. I hesitate to apply the literal translation of the Latin specific name, as “Laughing” Gull has been generally applied to the American *L. atricilla*; and I shall be infinitely obliged to any brother of ‘The Ibis’ or other ornithologist who can suggest an appropriate name for this bird in the vernacular of England.

222. BLACK-HEADED GULL. *Larus melanocephalus*.

We often saw, and more often heard, these beautiful Gulls passing high over the neighbourhood of Larnaca between April 16 and 21, 1875, but it was not till the 22nd, the morning after our arrival off Famagusta, that we came to close quarters with this species on the coasts of Cyprus. Here we found a flock of certainly some thousands, all in perfect nuptial plumage, haunting the inner harbour, and with a number of Lesser Kestrels wheeling amongst them, a little flat peninsula densely overgrown with cyclamen in the foreground, and the imposing ruins of the old town in the background, forming a picture which will ever be bright amongst my many pleasant reminiscences of Cyprus. The next day this vast assemblage of Gulls had entirely left the harbour, and we fell in with them some eight miles further up the coast in, I think, still larger numbers. I have no record in my journal of meeting with this Gull again in Cyprus. *Cf.* Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 111. *.

223. LITTLE GULL. *Larus minutus*.

I can find no mention by Guillemard of this species, but

he brought back two females in immature plumage, labelled respectively "Lake near Famagusta, 13/2/88," and "Kouklia, 28/2/88." *. G.

224. SLENDER-BILLED GULL. *Larus gelastes*.

I find this bird in our rough list noted in Guillemard's handwriting. A solitary individual of this species was seen by me in the Gulf of Makri, Asia Minor, May 22, 1875. I am inclined to think that the three species of Gull just noticed merely pay passing visits to Cyprus on their return migration to their breeding-quarters further north.

225. COMMON GULL. *Larus canus*.

Cf. Unger & Kotschy and Müller, *op. supra cit.*

226. YELLOW-LEGGED HERRING GULL. *Larus leucophæus*.

Often observed, but not very abundant. Müller (*op. supra cit.*) states that this Gull in Cyprus "breeds on the roofs of the houses," but Guillemard could obtain no evidence in support of this statement. *.

227. LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL. *Larus fuscus*.

Common in small numbers on the coasts of Cyprus in April and May. All the specimens of this Gull seen and obtained by us were in full adult plumage. *.

228. GREATER BLACK-BACKED GULL. *Larus marinus*.

Cf. Unger & Kotschy, *op. supra cit.* Guillemard notes this species in our rough list, with the remark, "(adult, Famagusta Lake)."

229. GREATER MEDITERRANEAN SHEARWATER. *Puffinus kuhli*.

Cf. "*Puffinus major*, Μέκω," Unger & Kotschy, *op. supra cit.* I observed a large Shearwater once or twice off the south coast of Cyprus.

230. LESSER MEDITERRANEAN SHEARWATER. *Puffinus*, sp. inc.

This species, which I believe to be still undescribed, we noticed in small numbers off the west coast of the island in May 1875, as we were working our way, with continued

light head-breezes and protracted calms, from Cyprus to Rhodes. For my own views on this Shearwater, *cf.* Ibis, 1887, p. 262.

231. LITTLE GREBE. *Podiceps fluviatilis*.

Cf. Guillemard, Ibis, 1888, p. 113. *. G.

In bringing my list to a conclusion, I will only say that I cannot consider it as by any means a complete one of the birds of Cyprus. My own visit to the island was of short duration, and my excursions were hampered by a variety of causes. Pearce's collections were very meagre and unsatisfactory, and I have reason to believe that many specimens collected by him for me never reached my hands. It is to Dr. Guillemard that we are principally indebted for the little that has reached us on the subject of Cyprian ornithology, and he was much hindered by bad weather, as also, I fear, more than he has told us, by ill-health, and by that which is always with the traveller in Cyprus, the stolid apathy and untruthfulness of the Greek natives. I would strongly advise any young member of the B. O. U. who may be hesitating whither to take a three-months' run on the shores of the Mediterranean, to lay his course for Cyprus, and to manage to arrive there about the middle or end of January, to take a good retriever, an abundant supply of insect-powder and arsenical soap, and a well-rooted disbelief in the modern Greek.

XXXIII.—*Notes on some recently described Species of*
Dendrocolaptidæ. By P. L. SLATER.

(Plate XI.)

THE authorities of the U.S. National Museum have lately most kindly sent me over for examination the typical specimens of some newly described species of Dendrocolaptidæ which I was anxious to see. Amongst them is an example of the striking new form, *Berlepschia rikeri**, of which, by the kind permission of the lenders, I am able now to give a

* *Picolaptes rikeri*, Ridgw. Pr. U.S. N. M. ix. p. 523 (1886); *Berlepschia rikeri*, Ridgw. op. cit. x. p. 151 (1887).